

NEW SOUTH WALES
PARLIAMENT.LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply to Mr. COHEN's question, said arrangements were made for carrying the wall and iron railing from the Albury Statute round Elizabethtown, or Market-street, but the work was held up in view of widening the footpath. The matter had been decided shortly, and the meantime the contractor had made a full amount of suspension of the road, and removal of material.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, in reply to Mr. Macintosh, said Pritchard, in reply to Mr. Macintosh, sent a report from the Agents, in regard to the previous day, and others who had come to him.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Macintosh's question, said Mr. John Pritchard had sent the previous day, and others who had come to him.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER intimated that he had received a report from the Government, to the effect that the temporary Supply Bill for the month of January, 1878, had been sent to him.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MACINTOSH requested a position from the House for a select committee to inquire into the remuneration of all members of the Legislative Council, and into the working of the State Defence Association, relative to the proposed vote for nomination.

ELECTION PETITION.—TURNER v. HUN-

Mr. LACEY laid before the House the report of the Select Committee on the election of Mr. Thomas Hunter for Northumberland. The report was that the elector Mr. Hunter had been determined by the last-named gentleman had duly elected as member for Northumberland, and should be seated. Mr. Turner, for contestants, incurred costs of £100, and £100, which sum was to be paid by Mr. Hunter. Turner.

It is ordered that the document be printed.

COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, in reply to Mr. Macintosh, said that no final arrangements had been made as to a paid Commissioner to the Paris exhibition, and the Government had resolved not to send one from this colony.

PAPERS.

Mr. FITZPATRICK laid on the table of the House the annual report of the Inspector of Police.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

BUREAU OF SOCIETY FOR EMERGENCY.

Mr. STEPHEN BROWNE moved, "That the Bureau of Society for Emergency be a select committee of the House." Mr. T. Lee, Mr. Bowley, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Wm. W. Davies, and the mover.

The motion was agreed to.

LAND IN PITTS-STREET.

Mr. HURLEY (Hawkesbury), moved, "That the return to order, laid before the House on the 24th of April, 1877, have reference to 'land corner of Pitt and Bridge streets,' be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

CASE OF THE UNION OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. COOGAN moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, all papers connected with the recent inquest in reference to the case of Owen Cornelius, surgeon-superintendent of immigrant ship Star of India."

The motion was agreed to.

APPLICATION UNDER THE 31ST CLAUSE.

Mr. W. C. BROWNE moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the number of cases in which applications under the 31st clause of the Immigration Act of 1851, have been refused and subsequently applied for under the 2nd clause of the same Act."

The motion was agreed to.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. M'PHONE moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the number of cases in which applications under the 31st clause of the Immigration Act of 1851, have been refused and subsequently applied for under the 2nd clause of the same Act."

The motion was agreed to.

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The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. COHEN, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply, and granted the sum of £1,000,000 to the Comptroller and Receiver for the sum of £1,000,000, to meet the expenses in connection with the establishment of his Excellency the Governor for the year 1878.

The motion was passed through committee without amendment, and reported to the House, and the report was agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE BUDGET.

On the motion of Mr. COHEN, the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. COHEN said, "Mr. Garrett, I beg to report to the House, that the sum of £1,000,000, to meet the expenses in connection with the establishment of his Excellency the Governor for the year 1878."

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**ARRIVAL
OF THE
ENGLISH MAIL**
VIA SUEZ,
AT ADELAIDE.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

Owing to the weather being hazy, in consequence of bush-fires, the P. & O. Company's steamer Tanjore passed Cape Borda without being sighted. After leaving Galle, she had head winds and squally weather to the Line and moderate trade winds to 23 degrees south; thence strong S.S.E. winds, increasing to a gale.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Her Majesty the Queen left Balmoral for Windsor on the 5th instant, after paying a visit to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden. On the 16th the Queen resolved to remain at Windsor during Christmas, instead of proceeding, as previously arranged, to Osborne. Her Majesty dined with the Premier, and planted a tree in the grounds to commemorate her visit. On the 12th the Queen knighted Mr. Bryan Robinson, late Supreme Court Judge of Newfoundland, and Mr. Gain, late Lord-Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. Walker, late mayor of Liverpool. The Chinese Ambassador was presented to her Majesty on the same occasion.

The anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, the 14th December, was commemorated by a visit of the members of the Royal Family to the mausoleum at Frogmore.

The Prince of Wales will unveil a statue of the Prince Consort at Cambridge on the 22nd January.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, has been travelling in Hungary *incog.* He arrived at Vienna on the 18th.

The Venerable Edward Trollope, Archdeacon of Stow, has been appointed Bishop suffragan of Nottingham.

Surgeon-General William Munro, C.B., will succeed Sir William Muir as Director-General of the army.

Medical Deputy Assistant Commissary General John Spencey has been dismissed from the service for accepting a bribe of £140 from a Government milk contractor at Aldershot.

The Northampton, one of the most powerful war ships sent had a most successful trial at Plymouth on the 1st. The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the stability of the Inflexible considers that she is a safe seagoing vessel, but it is questioned by the committee whether the safety of such vessels might not be greatly increased by adding to their beam, without impairing their efficiency.

Since the commencement of the week great activity has prevailed in the dock-yards, and orders were received on Wednesday to forward as rapidly as possible the refitting and repair of vessels in hand, and several under construction were directed to be completed forthwith. Instructions have been given that the four 40-ton guns for the Inflexible should be at once chambered without waiting for further rifling experiments. The manufacture of 10-pounder field guns, shipped lately, is resumed. The Hibernia sailed for the Mediterranean on Tuesday, with never crews for the Raleigh and Devastation, and supernumeraries for other vessels of the fleet.

At the distribution of prizes to several Volunteer corps at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, it was stated that there were now enrolled in the force 241,712 men, of whom 42,105 are artillery, and that at least half-a-million more men in England had passed through the ranks.

Speaking at Edinburgh, on the 20th, the Secretary for War thought that great danger of the peace of Europe arose from the large reserve, numbering many millions of men, collected on the Continent. He hoped a peace might be made, and a satisfactory arrangement effected; but no such arrangement could be effected without England being a party to it.

At Oldham, on the 12th, the Solicitor General said: "We are in the midst of a momentous crisis, and in discussing who was responsible for the war it must be remembered, what advice had been given to the combatants by irresponsible persons. Those who said English influence had failed to prevent the quarrel should recollect what action had been taken by one who took a leading part in politics, and was much looked up to abroad."

Mr. Bright, at Manchester on the 11th, strongly advocated the formation of canals in India as a preventive of future famines. £25,000,000 or £30,000,000 laid out in that way would be well spent.

Mr. Stanfield, in addressing his constituents at Halifax, on the 18th, said the Established Church was an anachronism, and the severance of Church and State inevitable. He condemned the action of Lord Beaconsfield on the war question and the writings of his supporters in the *Phœnix*.

The Queen has conferred a Civil List pension of £150 per annum on Mrs. Shillite, widow of the Rev. Richard Shillite, the eminent Greek scholar.

In reply to the Manchester Orangemen, Earl Beaconsfield has contradicted the report that the Pope had written an autograph letter to the Queen thanking her for the freedom of action granted in connection with the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in Scotland.

Mr. Layton has received a firman from the Sultan, authorising further excavations at Nineveh.

Temple Bar is being taken down and the external stones numbered with a view to its re-erection on some site to be determined upon hereafter.

The castle show last week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was very successful. 121,007 persons visited it.

The residence of Mr. Johnston, British Vice-consul at Iquique, has been attacked by a band of fifty Hierolistas, headed by the Mayor. Mr. Johnston was absent at the time, but Mrs. Johnston was fired at several times. She fortunately escaped out of the house, and took refuge in an adjoining forest. The English legation at Leipsic has demanded satisfaction.

A monument to King Robert Bruce has been inaugurated at Stirling.

Mr. John Welsh, the new American Minister, landed at Liverpool on the 11th. He received several addresses, and lunched with the Mayor at the Town Hall. In reply to some

remarks from the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, he said that while England had adhered to free trade from the belief that it was best for the interests of her people, America had adopted a protective policy from the belief that it was best for her interests. In the course of time both might meet on common ground.

A proposal has been made for enlarging the canal between Sheffield and Hull, so as to render it available for sea-going vessels.

In consequence of a sudden raising of the water rates by some of the metropolitan companies, a considerable impetus is being given to the proposals for the Metropolitan Board of Works to acquire the various undertakings by which London is supplied.

The registration fee on letters will be reduced from the 1st January to 2d., and strongly made lined envelopes will be sold by the department.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, at a meeting presided over by Lord Carnarvon, resolved to appoint a committee to consider what course should be adopted in consequence of the changes in the fundamental rules and principles lately made by the Grand Orient of France, which had laid down the assertion that French Masonry had for its principles, not a belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, but freedom of conscience and the oneness of the human race. Seventy-six French lodges have protested against the conduct of the Grand Orient.

An action again Mr. Childerh's by Mr. Henry, naval architect, for a minute in connection with the loss of the Captain, resulted in a nonsuit, the minute being privileged.

The result of the Mitchelstown trial produced great reflection in the south of Ireland. The Law Amendment Society are in favour of establishing a court of review in such cases as the Pendo trial.

Captain Malcolm, R.N., is organizing the Red Sea anti-Slavery police.

The King of Spain's marriage to his cousin, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, is highly approved in Spain.

The son of M. Prevost Paradol, who committed suicide a few years back, shot himself yesterday in Paris. He was 17.

A butcher, at Rheims, suffering from monomania, made a murderous assault yesterday upon the Archishop.

The Rev. Dr. Moffatt was yesterday presented with the freedom of the Farriers' Company.

Dr. Schleimann's collection from Troy is exhibited at South Kensington.

Mr. McAlister, the Queensland Agent-General, read a paper at the Colonial Institute on the 11th instant, the subject being "Queensland Chinese Immigration." Mr. Chidlers, Sir Francis Murphy, Mr. J. D. Wood, and several others took part in the discussion, on the Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Bouniania, and General Todleben. Many other officers have been decorated. General Todleben is appointed to the command of the Cairewitch's army, but has to proceed to Orsora to arrange for the bombardment of Adakalib, on the Danube, which fortress prevents any supplies being received by the Russians from up the river. It is so situated that it can only be bombarded at the risk of shells falling on Hungarian soil.

The question of protection or "free trade" is being generally discussed. Sir Louis Mallet has requested by the Cobden Club to write an essay on the subject according to the latest development.

Five vessels are stated to have sailed for Australian and New Zealand ports during the last two months with quantities of gunpowder varying from 10 to 100 tons on board.

The importation of American food continues, and finally gave each two months' pay. Private soldiers also received a liberal donat.

104 cannons have been found buried at Plevna.

Since the fall of Plevna the Turks have abandoned all the positions. Suleiman's army had driven the Russian forces on the Jantra, in the vicinity of Ugozoa at the beginning of the month.

Serbia declared war on the 14th instant, and her troops at once crossed the frontier in various directions. Prince Milan left for Alexantza on the 10th.

A document, presented to the Porte by the Servian agent at Constantinople, gives as the ground for Servian action, that men who returned to Bulgaria after the last war were maltreated, and that the Turks have been aiding persons conspiring against Prince Milan.

The conduct of Serbia is condemned throughout Europe, and Turkey blames England for having advised her to treat with Serbia so leniently last year, when she was completely conquered.

Adelia, Moremar, and several other places have already been occupied by the Servians, the Turks retreating on Nisch and other towns. In their last encounter the Servians were checked and lost several officers. A military emeute at Kraguivatz, just before war was declared, was suppressed.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., has made a speech to the miners, in which he exhorts them, now they have obtained a victory over their employers, to give themselves for a fight against a still greater tyrant—the law of supply and demand.

The resumption of hostilities took place at Antivari on the 18th, and the besieged purchased provisions from the Montenegrins.

In an engagement on the Lom on the 13th the Zarowitch was so much exposed to the Turkish fire that a ball grazed his head.

The flight of the ex Khan of Khokud, from Orenberg is expected to cause serious difficulty to the Russians in Central Asia.

The Czar, in leaving the army is said to have promised to return at the end of January.

The sudden departure from Esteroum of Mr. Toth, the English Consul, in pursuance of a telegram from Lord Derby, was regarded there as foreshadowing war between England and Scotland.

The Sunday, cotton-laden ship, from Norfolk to Liverpool, was burnt at sea on the 3rd instant. The crew were rescued by a passing vessel.

A gunner in the Artillery, named John Walsh, has been tried at Aldershot for carrying on treasonable correspondence with a Cork schoolmaster, recently tried for concealing firearms in his house.

Chief Inspector Clarke, acquitted at the late detective trial, has been restored to full pay, reinstated, but will forthwith retire upon a pension.

A fearful trade outrage was perpetrated at Sheffield on the night of the 8th instant. Two men, discharged from the Timley steel and Iron Works for not submitting to a reduction of wages, followed another who had consented, into a butcher's shop, one of them, seizing a cleaver, nearly cut off the man's hand. The offender has been arrested. Other trade outrages have taken place.

In connection with the Dundasdale frauds, a woman named Lena Chester has been charged with offering the Mansion House guinea £500 to allow Dundasdale to escape. As it appeared

she only acted from love of novelty, she was discharged.

OBITUARY.

General Lord Henry Percy, V.C.P.T.; Mr. Sydney Smirk, A.R., 77; Lieutenant-General Bentinck, 68; Sir Haugeroft Hoskyns, B.T.; the Carlist General Lizaraga; Superintendent Mott, of the Metropolitan Police, 49; Dr. Bartho, of Paris, 65; Vice-Admiral Bagot, 70; Lord Middleton, 60; Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart., 47.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The new fortifications in Germany are being completed.

The commercial treaty between England and Austria is to be prolonged.

Germany will contribute 10,000,000 francs more towards constructing the St. Gotard railway.

A treaty was signed at Berlin on 11th between Germany and France, which comes into operation on the 1st January next, abolishing the twenty-words telegraph system, and reducing the cost of telegrams between the two countries to two pence per word. If it is agreed, the rate is to be further reduced to 1d. per word.

The Milan municipality have granted an eligible site for the International Exhibition to be held in 1879, under the patronage of Prince Humbert. It is being organized by an influential national committee. The Italian Senate disapproves of the abolition of the death penalty resolved by the Assembly.

The resignation of the Italian Ministry was in consequence of their obtaining only a small majority in a vote condemning their demonstration in favour of war was put down by the police. The King has written a letter to Vienna, saying war would be fraught with great disadvantage to Greece, and he would not resort to it except from pressing necessity.

HERZEGOVINA AND BOSSIA TO BE Ceded TO AUSTRIA; Nicosia and the country around, with the exception of the Albanian Coast, now held by Montenegro, to be ceded latter country, and the independence of Servia and Roumania.

An anti-Russian meeting, attended by 8000 persons, mostly students and labourers, was made. Mr. Fitzmaurice declined to receive more than ten or twelve persons to present the resolutions agreed to, and the mob broke into his dwelling, driving back the guard on duty. The windows were smashed, and cries raised of "Down with Andrasz," "Down with Fezza." Order was restored by calling out the troops. The *Trenden Blatt*, the following day, stated that such manifestations would have no effect on the Austrian policy, and added, "If we are to cry 'Halt' to Russia, we should simply plunge ourselves into war with her, and incur the hostility of Germany and Italy." The Green Cabinet, at a meeting on the 10th, decided upon pursuing a peace policy. A popular demonstration in favour of war was put down by the police. The King has written a letter to Vienna, saying war would be fraught with great disadvantage to Greece, and he would not resort to it except from pressing necessity.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

CEYLON, JANUARY 11.

Sir John Coode and son arrived in Ceylon by the P. & O. steamer a fortnight ago en route to Australia. He has passed the interval inspecting the Colombo harbour works (for which he is consulting engineer), planning a new breakwater and outlets, and a railway, which are to make the city improvements complete. It is understood that Sir John was called on by the Colonial Office at very short notice to proceed to Australia. It is surmised that the Imperial and Colonial Governments are becoming increasingly anxious about harbours of refuge in view of the risk of war with European great Powers.

Sir John Coode has been the guest of Governor Sir James Longden, in Ceylon.

Grave doubts are entertained as to the success of the Madras harbour works, and Sir Andrew Clarke is to report on them almost immediately. Were Sir John Coode remaining in Ceylon longer, he would be called upon to visit Madras.

The famine distress is rapidly subsiding in Madras and Bombay. Much satisfaction is expressed at the handsome way in which the colonies have responded to the call for aid.

Sir John Strachey has announced his Budget for 1878. The famine cost was nine and quarter millions in five years.

A famine insurance fund is now to be formed out of the surplus revenue to be raised by additional taxation, a license tax, and an addition to land in North India.

Lord Lytton favours a policy of decentralization, increasing the financial power and responsibilities of Madras and Bombay.

The order of the Indian Empire was inaugurated on 1st January.

The frontier wars still drag on.

The Mahomedans in India are much excited about the war in Turkey.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce awaits the opening of the mail contract to other lines to tender besides the P. & O. Company.

The crops in Java are affected by drought. Disturbances have occurred in China between mandarins and natives.

Three Danish engineers inspecting the Russian Siberian telegraphic line, have arrived at Shanghai.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The news of the fall of Plevna was received with the greatest rejoicing in Russia, Roumania, and Servia. The Turks lost 4000 killed and wounded, and there were captured 10,000, 128 staff officers, 2000 officers, 30,000 infantry, 1200 cavalry, 77 field guns.

The fall of Plevna from first to last has cost the Russians 70,000 men. The Emperor conferred orders of the highest class on the Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Bouniania, and General Todleben. Many other officers have been decorated. General Todleben is appointed to the command of the Cairewitch's army, but has to proceed to Orsora to arrange for the bombardment of Adakalib, on the Danube, which fortress prevents any supplies being received by the Russians from up the river. It is so situated that it can only be bombarded at the risk of shells falling on Hungarian soil.

The question of protection or "free trade" is being generally discussed. Sir Louis Mallet has requested by the Cobden Club to write an essay on the subject according to the latest development.

Lord Stanhope's collection from Troy is exhibited at South Kensington.

Mr. McAlister, the Queensland Agent-General, read a paper at the Colonial Institute on the 11th instant, the subject being "Queensland Chinese Immigration." Mr. Chidlers, Sir Francis Murphy, Mr. J. D. Wood, and several others took part in the discussion, on the Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Bouniania, and General Todleben. Many other officers have been decorated. General Todleben is appointed to the command of the Cairewitch's army, but has to proceed to Orsora to arrange for the bombardment of Adakalib, on the Danube, which fortress prevents any supplies being received by the Russians from up the river. It is so situated that it can only be bombarded at the risk of shells falling on Hungarian soil.

The conduct of Serbia is condemned throughout Europe, and Turkey blames England for having advised her to treat with Serbia so leniently last year, when she was completely conquered.

A document, presented to the Porte by the Servian agent at Constantinople, gives as the ground for Servian action, that men who returned to Bulgaria after the last war were maltreated, and that the Turks have been aiding persons conspiring against Prince Milan.

The conduct of Serbia is condemned throughout Europe, and Turkey blames England for having advised her to treat with Serbia so leniently last year, when she was completely conquered.

Adelia, Moremar, and several other places have already been occupied by the Servians, the Turks retreating on Nisch and other towns. In their last encounter the Servians were checked and lost several officers. A military emeute at Kraguivatz, just before

